

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

BANCROFT LIFE & CASUALTY ICC,
LTD,

Plaintiff,

v.

CESAR SCOLARI,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C11-5017RBL

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION TO DISMISS AMENDED
COUNTERCLAIMS

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion to Dismiss Amended Counterclaims [Dkt. #47]. The Court has reviewed the record and the Court has heard oral argument.

The Motion is based on a forum selection clause contained in a 2005 Application and Subscription Agreement between the parties. The clause provides: "The benefits of this coverage may only be enforced within the jurisdiction and under the laws of St. Lucia¹." [See

¹ Scolari points out that in 2005, Bancroft was located in the British Virgin Islands, and that the forum selection clause was revised in 2008, apparently with the intent of making it retroactively "effective" and thus applicable to prior Certificate Holders, such as Scolari.

1 Dkt. #42-1 Ex. 1] Bancroft seeks to enforce the forum selection clause, and asks this Court to
2 dismiss Scolari's fraud-based counterclaims in favor of adjudicating them in St. Lucia.

3 Because the allegations of fraudulent conduct are plausible, are directly related to
4 Bancroft's collection action, and are not within the forum selection clause at issue, Bancroft's
5 Motion to Dismiss the Amended Counterclaims is **DENIED**.

6 **I. BACKGROUND**

7 This case involves a complicated, secretive insurance arrangement. Bancroft Life &
8 Casualty ICC, Ltd. ("Bancroft") is a corporation owned by Bradley Barros. It was formerly
9 (including 2005) organized in Tortola, BVI, and is now organized under the laws of St. Lucia. It
10 runs an insurance program called Premium Lite. Bancroft's insured, Semper Fidelis, Inc., is
11 alleged to be a shell entity, also owned by Bradley Barros. Semper Fidelis has no place of
12 business, no productive activity, and no employees.

13 Semper Fidelis apparently issues Certificates of Insurance to "Certificate Holders" such
14 as Defendant Scolari and his entities, Sea Czar, Inc. and Staffworks, Inc. Certificate Holders
15 must be members of yet another Barros-owned entity, Associates Benefits Group (ABG).
16 Bancroft insures Semper Fidelis as owner and beneficiary of the policy. ABG in turn supplies
17 group insurance to its members, through the Certificates of Insurance. The members are given
18 only the Certificates; they are not given copies of the "Group Master Policy," which is kept
19 confidential.

20 In order to even view the Group Master Policy, a Certificate Holder must make a written
21 request to do so, make an appointment, and travel to Semper Fidelis' offices in Castries, St.
22 Lucia, West Indies.

As a material inducement to purchase its Premium Lite Insurance, Bancroft offers to loan back to the Certificate Holders 70-75% of the premiums they have paid. This loan obligation is reflected in a Promissory Note, and the Certificate Holder is obligated to pay annual interest until maturity. At the expiration of an insurance policy's term (usually five years) Bancroft refunds a portion of the premiums paid, adjusted for gains or losses on investments made by Bancroft with these premiums (including loans to Certificate Holders), less claims paid and administrative expenses.

A company that creates a self-insurance fund is typically required to pay taxes to the United States Government on the fund. In contrast, if the statutory and regulatory requirements of the jurisdiction in which Bancroft is domiciled are strictly followed, a United States company participating in Bancroft's "insurance" program can apparently deduct the premium payments on their tax return. This tax avoidance feature is the material benefit to the Certificate Holder.

In September 2005, Bancroft's Master Group Policy, described this "premium return" feature:

If after being continuously covered for a minimum period of three years, should any Certificate Holder elect to terminate insurance under the policy and Certificate of Insurance, the Company agrees to return a portion of the premium paid by the Certificate Holder from the inception of insurance on an experienced-based formula.

Under the cloak of secrecy surrounding the Group Master Policy terms, Bradley Barros (acting for Bancroft and Semper Fidelis) unilaterally modified the premium return benefit, effective 2010, adding that the return would be in Bancroft's sole and absolute discretion:

If after being continuously covered for a minimum period of three years, should any Certificate Holder elect to terminate insurance under the policy and Certificate of Insurance, the Company *may, in its sole and absolute discretion*, return a portion of the premiums paid by the Certificate Holder from inception of insurance on an experience-based formula. (Emphasis added).

1 motion to dismiss “the trial court must draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving
2 party and resolve all factual conflicts in favor of the non-moving party[.]” *Murphy v. Schneider*
3 *Nat’l, Inc.*, 362 F.3d 1133, 1138 (9th Cir. 2004). However, the pleadings need not be accepted as
4 true and a court may consider facts outside the pleadings. *Holland Am. Line, Inc. v. Wartsila*
5 *North Am., Inc.*, 485 F.3d 450, 455 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *Murphy*, 362 F.3d at 1137).

6 Forum selection clauses are presumptively valid. *Murphy*, 362 F.3d at 1140. “[A] clause
7 establishing ex ante the forum for dispute resolution has the salutary effect of dispelling any
8 confusion about where suits arising from the contract must be brought and defended.” *E. & J.*
9 *Gallo Winery v. Andina Licores S.A.*, 446 F.3d 984, 992 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Carnival Cruise*
10 *Lines, Inc. v. Shute*, 499 U.S. 585, 593-94 (1991)). Thus, “a forum [selection] clause should
11 control absent a strong showing that it should be set aside.” *M/S Bremen v. Zapata Off-Shore*
12 *Co.*, 407 U.S. 1, 15 (1972); *Murphy*, 362 F.3d at 1140 (“Because forum selection clauses are
13 presumptively valid, they should be honored ‘absent some compelling and countervailing
14 reason.’” (quoting *M/S Bremen*, 407 U.S. at 12)). “The party challenging the clause bears a
15 ‘heavy burden of proof’ and must ‘clearly show that enforcement would be unreasonable and
16 unjust, or that the clause was *invalid for such reasons as fraud* or over-reaching.” *Murphy*, 362
17 F.3d at 1140 (quoting *M/S Bremen*, 407 U.S. at 15) (emphasis added).

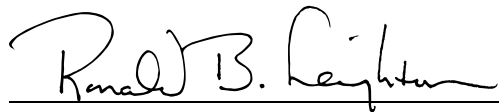
18 Bancroft’s primary argument is that “the forum selection clause” requires all of Scolari’s
19 counterclaims – including those for fraud in the inducement – to be litigated in St. Lucia.
20 Bancroft glosses over the fact that Scolari’s initial application included only a limited forum
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1 selection clause, and instead emphasizes the broad language⁴ it alleges is contained in the Group
2 Master Policy(s). But those policies were not signed, were possibly not seen, and were likely not
3 even in existence at the time Bancroft first accepted Scolari's premiums. The only executed
4 clause in effect at that time is not broad enough to encompass Scolari's fraud claims.

5 Furthermore, the counterclaims' allegations – broadly, fraud – are both defenses to
6 Bancroft's collection action and affirmative claims for relief. There is ample evidence that
7 Bancroft unilaterally (and retroactively and secretly) modified provisions in the agreement,
8 including specifically the "return of premium benefit." The action to collect on the promissory
9 notes and the claims regarding the return of premiums are inextricably linked, and should be
10 tried together.

11 The Motion to Dismiss the Amended Counterclaims [Dkt. #47] is therefore **DENIED**.

12 Dated this 28th day of November, 2011.

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15 RONALD B. LEIGHTON
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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23 ⁴ In an effort to overcome Scolari's claim that he never even saw, much less signed, the
24 Group Master Policy, Bancroft also argues that Scolari is a third party beneficiary of the
Bancroft/Semper Fidelis "contract." This argument is not persuasive and is rejected.